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Duo-Art Players.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED

1846

August 18, 1921, Temperature 79

Barometer 29.60

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 91

August 18, 1920, Temperature 78

No. 18,340.

四拜禮

英一千九百一十八年十月八日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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| Le Bon Vieux Temps, Large Bottles | |
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| Le Bon Vieux Temps, Small Bottles | |
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| Jockey Club | |

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

DAILY EIREANN SENSATION.

"CANNOT AND WILL NOT ACCEPT TERMS."

MUST END HATED RULE.

DE VALERA SAYS IRISH WILL NOT BE FOOLED THIS TIME.

LONDON, August 17.
In Dublin *Dail Eireann* was again packed in anticipation of Mr. De Valera's promise to outline the course of peace negotiations.

Mr. De Valera at the outset caused a sensation among his hearers by declaring that reports in the British and foreign press indicated a doubt in the mind of the world as regards the Irish attitude towards the British terms. "There ought not to be any doubt," he continued, "We cannot and will not accept terms. The Irish people are not going to be fooled this time." (Cheers.) He added that the obvious thing to do was to end rule which the Irish people hated to the marrow of their bones. If they had to resort to force they would do so without seeking to save their forces. The Irish people had not flinched before and they would not flinch now because more arms had been sent for.

Mr. De Valera sat down in a scene of intense excitement.

STARVING RUSSIA.

URGENT APPEAL FOR GENEROUS ASSISTANCE.

GENEVA, August 17.

Resolutions adopted by the conference considering international measures for the relief of starving Russia, state that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Nansen, or their representatives, will be appointed high commissioners under the central relief commission to reach a preliminary agreement with the Russian authorities concerning the administration and proper distribution of relief. An urgent appeal will be issued throughout the world for prompt and generous assistance and co-operation of governmental action.

AMERICAN RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, August 17.
The Cabinet in the presence of President Harding discussed the difficulties arising out of the insistence of the Soviet authorities on participation in the control and distribution of relief in the famine areas. The attitude of the Cabinet is that though the United States must insist on the freedom of American control of distribution of relief it does not look with disfavour on the participation of European powers in any general investigation of relief.

NEW YORK MURDER GANG.

ITALIAN BARBER'S STARTLING CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, August 17.

An Italian barber named Fontano, one of eight men arrested on murder charges, has confessed, revealing seventeen murders by a gang in New York, Detroit, and New Jersey. The police in Detroit say that the arrests may clear up 70 murders in Detroit.

THE LOTTERY POLICY GAME.

LATER.

Another member of the gang admits killing a confederate. He says that the gang went in fear of their lives to prevent confessions. The object of the murders appears to be connected with the gang's effort to control both America and Italy by what is known as the lottery policy game.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

QUESTION OF BRITAIN'S SHARE.

LONDON, August 17.

In the House of Commons, questions were asked whether in view of the example of France, Japan, and the United States, Britain would divert future Boxer indemnity payments to Chinese education. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the question was being very carefully considered but emphasised that it was difficult in view of the urgency of national economy. It was proposed to appoint a committee to deal with the subject soon.

COST OF LIVING RISING AGAIN.

DEARER FARM PRODUCE AND HIGHER RENTS.

LONDON, August 17.

The *Labour Gazette* shews that the cost of living was on the upgrade last month. The average level was 122 per cent. above that before the war compared with 119 per cent on July 1. This is chiefly due to dearer farm produce in consequence of the drought and increased rents in conformity with the Rents Act. The prices of meat and clothing have decreased.

CHEAPER PETROL.

LONDON, August 17.

The wholesale price of petrol in all grades is being reduced 5d. a gallon.

SOVIET BUYS AIRPLANES.

HELSINKI, August 17.

The Russian Government has despatched representatives to Italy to buy aeroplanes for the Soviet.

SENATE RECESS.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The Senate has decided that the recess will be from August 24 to September 29.

MILK, LEMLEN WITHDRAWS.

FOREST HILLS, August 17.

Mil L. Lemlen announced his withdrawal from the doubles in which she paired with Mrs. Mallory.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/8 7/8
Today's opening rate 2/9 1/8

\$25 REWARD.

CAD'S NAME AND ADDRESS WANTED.

Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid (to anyone but the offender himself) for the name and address of the cad who, about 9 o'clock last night, in Queen's Road, outside the Blue Bird Cafe, struck two newspapers out of the hand of a woman newsvendor.

He is described by a Chinese witness as a well-dressed European, about 5 ft. 10 in high, and of about 13 stone weight.

The woman was not obstructing. The dirty dog's companion was in front of him, and went by her with a shake of the head. This vile brute could have done the same. The papers were soiled with the mud of the street. One of them was the *China Mail*.

We want the cowardly bully's name and address so that we may try to prove to him, before a Magistrate, that he is a despicable swine, whose behaviour is disapproved by the law and by all decent people.

There is an epithet shorter than any we have used, that fits him, but we may not use it here.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

POLITICAL DECISION EVADED.

The Canton extradition case which occupied Magistrate Lindell's attention at the hearings, has concluded at last. This morning, the Magistrate, in an interesting session, decided in favour of Mr. Bruton and discharged his client.

Mr. Lindell read his finding as follows:—In this case I am asked by the Crown to commit the female fugitive on the ground that, in the words of section 10 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1889, such evidence has been produced as would justify her commitment for trial at the Criminal Session if the crime of which she is accused had been committed in the Colony. Now under section 76 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, which must be read with section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance, before committing, the Magistrate must satisfy himself either that the evidence as a whole is sufficient to put the accused upon his or her trial, or that it raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt. As to the first of these alternatives, it was laid down in the finding of the Full Court in the case of Hung Shu (Hongkong Law Reports, vol X at page 119) that the Magistrate should commit if he finds that there is evidence on which reasonable men might convict. I do so not so find. As regards the second alternative, the evidence has not, in my opinion, raised any strong or probable presumption of the fugitive's guilt. She must therefore be discharged.

STRANGE DAGOITY STORY.

MEN WHO WORSHIP HOUSE-BREAKING TOOLS.

A most extraordinary case of dagoity on a wholesale scale is now before the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

There are 35 accused charged with being members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing dagoity. Counsel for the Crown said that these dagoits numbered about 40 during the past year. They were hereditary Hindus who, originally, hailed from Madras and had lately roved Bombay Presidency. Their children were brought up to crime, and thus lawlessness was perpetuated.

Counsel said they were extraordinarily superstitious. Their operations were confined to that part of the month when there was no moon, and on full moon they performed various religious ceremonies which included the worship of their house-breaking tools. A fowl's neck would be cut into its trunk and thrown some distance and the direction in which it pointed was the direction they went for the next dagoity. Should a snake cross their path the dagoity would be immediately abandoned.

They were absolutely merciless and spared neither man, woman, nor child. They had a certain organisation and system of Government. For instance, if a man was arrested his share in the booty would be set apart for his wife. Women and children helped the men to conceal the ornaments stolen. Women were taught to swallow ornaments and retain them for a considerable time, and one woman had been known to retain seven or eight tons of gold bangles flattened out for 15 days.

The hearing of the case is expected to take several days.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTING.

3 NEW
ITEMS

Superior Quality Felt Neglige Hats in New Art Shades of Grey, Fawn and Drab, with Soft reversible brims and lined White Silk - \$15.00 each.

Extra fine quality Neglige Shirts in a new Mercerised Mixture, beautifully soft and cool. In Plain Sky, Pale Helio, or Pale Blue, complete with Soft Polo Collar to match - \$10.50 each.

Cream Gabardine Trousers, the "Acme" of Comfort and Elegance: fit, appearance and good value, the essential features - \$30.00 pair.

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RELIEVES AND CURES
THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF
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unless promptly treated by anti-septic Zam-Buk, are liable to become festered or poisoned. Zam-Buk promptly relieves pain, prevents disease infection, and assures clean, quick healing. Zam-Buk is a pure herbal balm. It contains no trace of animal fat, no mineral drug. Always ready for use the moment it is wanted. Zam-Buk is invaluable for healing Cuts, Burns and Scalds. Also for obtuse attacks of Boils, Eczema, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Abscesses, and Festerings. 12.25
Of all medical remedies in the world, if the best, is Zam-Buk. M. J. Co. Ltd., English, who will supply you, and send you a free sample.

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**High Grade Magazines
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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"



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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned) ON

FRIDAY,

August 19, 1921, commencing at 5.00 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Valuable Collection of War Stamps, (1,000)
Special Issues, etc.
covering 1914-1919.

On view from Wednesday 17th inst.
No catalogue.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 13, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)
ON

SATURDAY,
August 20, 1921, at 11.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

7 Black Orpingtons,
2 Wyandottes,
4 Leghorns, (white),
1 Anconas, Hen,
1 White Lamehian,
1 Rhode Island Red.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

TUESDAY,
August 21, 1921, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK-
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,
CARPETS,
etc., etc.,
Comprising:—

Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Curved and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery, & Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest.

Electric Kassing Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Enamel Bath,

Also
One Large Oak Sideboard with Mirror. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms: Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)
ON

TUESDAY,
August 21, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

A Consignment of

WHITE GOODS,

Comprising:—

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Cloths 90 and 95 inches wide, Serviettes, Turkish and Hockaback Towels, Bed Quilts, Bed Valances, Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cotton Calico, Doilies, Tray and Glass Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings 72 and 90 inches wide, Bed Sheets.

etc., etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON

TUESDAY,

August 21, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

A Consignment of

WHITE GOODS,

Comprising:—

Books and Stationery, Books, Boxes and Leather, Counter Druggist Sundries, China, Linenware and Glassware, Cutlery, Metalware and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilsman's Stores, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly

executed at lowest cash prices

for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,

Books, Boxes and Leather,

Counter Druggist Sundries,

China, Linenware and Glassware,

Cutlery, Metalware and Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hardware, Machinery and Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches,

Photographic and Optical Goods,

Provisions and Oilsman's Stores,

etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1921.

NOTICES.

**HONGKONG HOTEL CO.
LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Association Memorandum differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1). That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2). That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3). That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4). That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5). That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as liquidation among the shareholders of the

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SITUATION VACANT, Electrician required to take charge of Installation Department. Good prospects to compete man. Apply Box 1314, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by trams from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1288, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWN at Yaumati. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., Ltd.

INTIMATIONS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

FOURTH NIGHT SWIMMING FETE will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock. Attractive Programme. See Posters.

Entries for open events CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

Band in attendance.

Admission—Members 50 cts., Hon. Members \$1.00, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers, 50 cts.

Reserved Seats can be booked at \$1.50, at the Club.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 15, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

5, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

FOR SALE.

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HENDERSONS.

WOLFE.

and SMITH.

MOTOR CYCLES.

REEVES & CO.

106 1/4, Woo-Sung Street,

Kowloon.

A CHANCE MEETING.

Then, during a furlough, he came to New York, still obsessed with longing for his lost love, and figuratively almost the first person he met was Mary. It was purely a chance meeting, and she had no idea that he was in America. This time he won her, and they married. Nevertheless, he could not obtain his discharge from the Army, so when in due course he learned that Marcus Sakaroff, jun., had come to town he could not resist, failing to obtain a furlough in the regular way, and simply took "French leave."

He did not return to Fortress Monroe, and might have stayed free indefinitely had he not got into trouble with the police for reckless driving of an automobile and been sent to prison for 25 days. As it was, when he emerged from the civil prison the military authorities took charge of him. He gave the guard the slip, but was recaptured, and now is a prisoner on Governor's Island, serving a sentence for double desertion.

The frequency and violence of the attacks weakened me so much that I lost a lot of weight. Vomiting and constipation troubled me, and headaches nearly drove me frantic. Doctors' medicines and treatments failing to cure, I was becoming a worn-out man, and began to despair.

One day a friend told me that he had been a sufferer from Malaria and that pills and this led me to

try these.

They really proved a success, for so far I felt a decided improvement.

The terrible fits stopped, I recovered lost weight. In wonderfully short time I found myself free from aches and fever, and I am thankful to say I am now in good health, a happy state of affairs entirely mine. I am confident in Dr. William's pink pills, which enriched my blood and drove out old impurities.

Friends, I am sure, will be pleased to hear that I am now in good health, a happy state of affairs entirely mine. I am confident in Dr. William's pink pills, which enriched my blood and drove out old impurities.

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Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

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The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Frequently the year is two thirds gone before we get official reports for the year preceding, and it is by that time difficult for even a newspaper man to pretend any real interest in them. It is so seldom that we get data as fresh as the Trade and Shipping Returns, the volume for the second quarter of the current year just to hand from Nononha, the Government Printer, that we looked through them with considerable interest, and then wished ourselves more familiar with the contents of its predecessors. Who studies these massive compilations of figures—over 300 pages of statistics—and why do they do it, if they do? We can understand the Statistical Department's part in it. It is their job, and doubtless they know the maze and can find their way in it to any particular fact or deduction. But as for the public? If any considerable section of it wade through these tables of figures, how much of their real significance is got? From middle China came £456 worth of bricks and tiles during that quarter. We split the consignment up into eight lots, added a little, £3 worth, and sent them away again to Indo-China, Malaya, Borneo, south China, the Philippines, and the Dutch colonies, as much as £162 worth going back to middle China. What does this mean? That we use no bricks and tiles ourselves? That we are, like some Hongkong firms, mere middlemen? Or that this particular quarter of 1921 was somehow different from other quarters? We do not know, and it does not seem worth while, with the thermometer where it is, to enquire. That is

sterling a picul. It is in world wide demand, for we redistributed most of it among nearly twenty countries. No doubt there are people in Hongkong who do know what it is; we beg of them not to feel too superior to the rest of us. Germany sent us £11 worth of brushes that quarter, perhaps whitewash brushes. The book does not particularize. Of 66,000 piculs of peanut oil that came from north China, how much was shipped on us as olive oil? We sent a quarter of it to Malaya. We skip the piece goods, because we learned from a preface that the export figures may easily be misleading, owing to the local habit of snapping. Ten "piculs" imported may easily go out as twenty or thirty "piculs," from which it is evident, is it not, that we do not export all our scissars. Presumably the figures purporting to show the import and export of "banknotes" cannot be exact. We do not see how they can. Then what are we to think of an importation of £280 worth of aeroplanes from north China? Of motorcars we imported £3,387 worth, and kept more than half of them. The most came from the U.S.A. £19,190 worth, the U.K. following with £9,602 worth. America also leads in supplying us with motor cycles. The item cosmetics we ignore: it is none of our business to give away the secrets of the Hongkong ladies. A little embarrassed, we turn the pages more hastily, skipping largely, only to discover that we export five umbrellas for every one we import, which does not seem right, somehow. After all, any deduction or inference we make are almost certain to be wrong. Why go on with it?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A valuable collection of war stamps will be sold by Messrs. Hughes and Hough to-morrow afternoon.

Twelve vagrants arrived from Singapore by the s.s. "Fooksang" yesterday. They were referred to the S.C.A. for repatriation.

During his absence in another part of the ship about 4.30 p.m. yesterday, the cabin of Mr. W. H. Heigh, purser of the s.s. "Glaucus," was entered and a gun metal stop watch worth £2. 15s. stolen from the pocket of his coat.

The police yesterday found the badly decomposed remains of a Chinese woman, aged about 40 years, in an isolated stream at Hatsu Gap. In the absence of any marks of violence, the theory is advanced that the woman was accidentally killed while washing clothes in the creek.

Between 6 and 7 yesterday morning, while Miss de Souza of No. 1, Aman Villas, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, was bathing in the swimming bath at the V.R.C., the ladies' dressing room was entered and her knitted handbag containing a gold wrist watch with a gold expanding band worth £80 stolen.

A Macao shopkeeper, at present on a business visit to Hongkong, reports that about 11 a.m. yesterday he missed from his cubicle on the third floor of No. 17, Square Street, four articles of jewellery worth £124, and £14 in small money. He suspects two visitors who called during his absence and departed before his return. The police are investigating.

Leo Talant, a seaman of the s.s. "Ben Reuis," has reported to the police that his brother, John Talant, of the same ship, has been missing since 8 a.m. on Tuesday. The following description of the man is given: Age 45, medium height and build, fair complexion, hair and moustache. When last seen leaving the ship on Tuesday morning he was wearing a dark blue cloth suit and green felt hat.

A quarrel over money matters between a seaman and another Chinese in West Point yesterday resulted in a fight in the course of which the top part of the seaman's left ear was bitten off by his opponent. He bled profusely, and had to go to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. This morning, with his head in a mass of bandages, the patient appeared before Magistrate Orme to prosecute his assailant. After he had heard the story of the fight, the Magistrate fined the defendant £5, and ordered him to pay the complainant £5 as compensation for what the police say will be permanent disfigurement.

The Inspector: No. There is no evidence of any definite motive yet. There are certain rumours about familiarity with women—concubines, but I don't know whether we shall be able to support that or not. It is only a theory.

The Magistrate: You want a week's remand?

The Inspector: Yes. There is no doubt that he is a hired assassin. There is no personal motive.

The Inspector added that the people connected with the theatrical company would be leaving the Colony in a few days, having cancelled their engagement here on account of the tragedy. If the case were ready, the police might ask the Magistrate to fix an earlier date for the hearing.

The prisoner was provisionally remanded for a week.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY? CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Disease Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, an emperors all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be cured on board the train or steamship. It is a much safer drug and no violence if you have it ready. For safety all Chemists and druggists.

SPECIAL CABLE.

ANOTHER SHANGHAI SENSATION.

A STORMY PETREL OF THE LAW.

[China Mail SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18. Another American litigation sensation was announced yesterday afternoon. W. S. Fleming, attorney, is sued by the Philippine Bank for alleged breach of confidence. Six hundred thousand taels are claimed on two charges.

JAIL AND CAT.

HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED.

YOUNG LADY ATTACKED.

This month's Criminal Sessions did not last more than fifteen minutes this morning. There was only one case and in that a plea of guilty was entered.

A Chinese of unintelligent looks was placed in the dock before Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as a Criminal Court judge in the Summary Court, charged with having on the evening of August 5 helped a man at present unknown to rob Miss Julie Ahwee while she was riding in a ricksha in Kowloon.

Asked to plead, the prisoner intimated through the interpreter that he did not steal the watch and ring. That was not his business. The other man snatched them. He himself was asked to assist only.

His Honour: That means a plea of guilty.

Turning to the gentlemen summons for jury service, His Honour informed them that they were discharged and would not be detained longer.

When the jurymen had cheerfully left the Court, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, prosecuting for the Crown, asked His Honour if he wished him to make a statement.

His Honour replied in the negative and proceeded to pass sentence. The indictment, he said, charged the accused with having participated in a highway robbery. From the evidence taken before the Magistrate it appeared that the accused and another man attacked Miss Ahwee while she was riding in a ricksha on the evening of August 5 and robbed her of a gold ring and a gold wrist watch. This crime the accused admitted at the police station after his arrest. He also admitted it before the police magistrate and he now admitted it in this court. "The medical officer at the jail has certified that you are fit to be whipped," continued his Honour. "The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for five years with hard labour and be whipped with ten strokes of the cat."

The Court then adjourned, the prisoner, with a sickly smile, leaving in the custody of two burly Indian constables.

THEATRE MURDER.

NO PERSONAL MOTIVE.

ALLEGED HIRED ASSASSIN CHARGED.

Following the sensational shooting affair in the Woking Theatre on Tuesday night, Yeung Ko 28, described as of no occupation and living in room No. 34, Kwang Fat Boarding House, No. 139, Connaught Road Central, was charged before Magistrate Lindsell this morning with the wilful murder of Li Siu Fan, the leading comedian of the Chow Fung Nin Chinese Theatrical Company.

The accused, a thick set man, appeared to be quite unconcerned in the dock, notwithstanding that all eyes in the crowded Court were fixed on him. Replying to the Magistrate, he said in a calm voice that he understood the charge, but had nothing to say.

Sub-Inspector Murphy told the Magistrate that the police were still investigating the case. He therefore asked for a week's formal remand.

The Magistrate: Has any supposed motive come to light for this crime?

The Inspector: No. There is no evidence of any definite motive yet.

There are certain rumours about familiarity with women—concubines, but I don't know whether we shall be able to support that or not. It is only a theory.

The Magistrate: You want a week's remand?

The Inspector: Yes. There is no doubt that he is a hired assassin. There is no personal motive.

The Inspector added that the people connected with the theatrical company would be leaving the Colony in a few days, having cancelled their engagement here on account of the tragedy. If the case were ready, the police might ask the Magistrate to fix an earlier date for the hearing.

The prisoner was provisionally remanded for a week.

LOSS OF THE "LUEN ON."

MARINE INSURANCE LAW.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

NEW TRIAL ENDS IN FAVOUR OF THE DEFENDANTS.

An interesting judgment relating to marine insurance was delivered in the Supreme Court by the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) this morning when he gave his reserved decision on the action, arising out of the loss of the s.s. "Luen On," in connection with which his previous judgment was set aside by the Full Court and a new trial ordered.

The plaintiff was Yeung Kwong-yung, trading as Mat Tze, and the defendants were the Young Shing Insurance and Investment Co. Ltd. Under a marine policy of insurance the plaintiff claimed from the Company a sum of \$20,000 in respect of the loss at sea from an unknown cause of the s.s. "Luen On."

At the original hearing, after the plaintiff's case had closed, the defendants' counsel submitted that there was no case to answer since it had not been proved that the ship was lost through one of the perils specified in the policy, namely "rocks, waves, typhoons or wind." The shipping company had been unable to state the precise cause of loss as the ship has never since been heard of. The acting Chief Justice upheld the point and gave a verdict for the defendants.

I have then two witnesses, both practical seamen, giving diametrically opposite opinions as to the proper amount of ballast.

Now it was assumed for the plaintiff in the Court below that, having gone out on November 9 with 60 tons, reduced to 60 tons on her return, she set out again on the 16th with 60 plus 40-100 tons ballast and bunkers.

But it appears from the plaintiff's particulars that the 40 tons taken before her second start was entirely ballast. Her bunkers then must have been refilled independently of this 40 tons, for it cannot be supposed that she went out with a deficiency of bunker coal; so that she started the second time with 40 plus 80-120 tons on board.

Now 120 tons is exactly the load

that Mr. Thomson considered she should carry to make her seaworthy. This 120 tons however, included bunkers, whereas he stipulated for 120 tons independently of bunker coal, or say 140 tons in all. It is not of course suggested that Mr. Thomson was aware beforehand of the actual figures, or that his evidence is not the outcome of his independent judgment.

Let me now inquire into the reasons which led the coxswain to put back into port. He was away from three to four days, which allowing and returning, would carry her over to Manila. She had been previously surveyed and pronounced fit for inland navigation.

Subsequently certain repairs and additions were effected—some of them suggested by the underwriters. Policies in three different companies were taken out for a total of \$45,000 for the voyage from Hongkong to Manila.

The vessel set out for Manila on November 9, 1917, but on the 13th, she put back into port. She left again on November 16, at about 11 a.m. She has not been heard of since, and the presumption is that she has been lost by perils of the sea.

The defences of want of interest and misrepresentation are not now relied on. I will deal first with the defence of unseaworthy.

Now the general principles of the law as to seaworthiness are sufficiently clear. Seaworthiness is presumed; and the burden of proof that the vessel is not seaworthy is on the underwriter.

In every voyage policy, as this is, there is an implied warranty that the vessel is seaworthy, that is, that she is in a reasonably fit state as to repairs, equipment, crew and all respects to encounter the ordinary perils of the voyage insured at the time of sailing. It is in fact a condition precedent to the underwriter's right to receive payment.

He, the coxswain, said the sea was very rough when he left, and the launch rolled and pitched, first of all outside the Colony; the sea was very rough and the launch was not able to go on. Wind very strong, and perhaps it would be advisable to take more ballast. He asked for several tons of tons more.

And on page 11, "I requested the broker to inform the insurance companies that he had come back, and that the coxswain had said she was too light

to meet the wind and sea, that he required more ballast, and that I had decided therefore to put 40 tons of coal on board."

Again, on page 15, "When the coxswain returned he informed me the ship was too light to meet the weather outside, therefore he had to return for ballast."

Captain Wheeler has said that he considers the return to port and taking on extra coal was under the circumstances a reasonable precaution.

He says to that the Captain, that is the man in charge of the vessel, would be the best judge when he got out as to whether the vessel was seaworthy or not, that if the captain said she was too light and needed more ballast that would be important.

On the evidence as a whole I find as a fact that the vessel came back, not because she met abnormal or unexpected weather, but because the coxswain found that she was too light.

She had not sufficient ballast to face the ordinary and usual weather on the voyage at the time of the year. She was not in fact reasonably fit for the adventure. I have pointed out that at a speed of 8 knots, and even at 7 knots, the "Luen On" would in two days have reached a point on her voyage when she was nearer to smooth water on the other side than she was to her starting point. Why then did she put back to Hongkong? Possibly after two days steaming on a coal

consumption of 6 tons a day she would be seaworthy as regards ballast. To

A GOOD STORY.

BUT FINED ALL THE SAME.

Before Magistrate Lindsell this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver without a permit. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defence, admitted a technical offence and said that if the Magistrate wished, he could call evidence to show that the weapon belonged to a man who recently arrived from America by the s.s. "China." He had stayed a few days with a friend in Hongkong, and when he went to his native village, left the revolver and some luggage in the charge of the friend. The man died a few days after he arrived home, and his widow sent the defendant, a relative down to Hongkong to claim the deceased's property. He was boarding the steamer to return to the country when the luggage was searched by the police and the revolver found. The defendant, Mr. d'Almada said, was ignorant of the contents of the deceased's boxes until they were opened by the searchers. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 and ordered the confiscation of the revolver.

TYphoon Warnings.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General from the Manila observatory:

9.30 a.m. August 18, 1921.
(1) Typhoon in about 132 deg. Long. E. 29 deg. Lat. N. moving W.N.W.
(2) Cyclone or typhoon South of Formosa filling up.

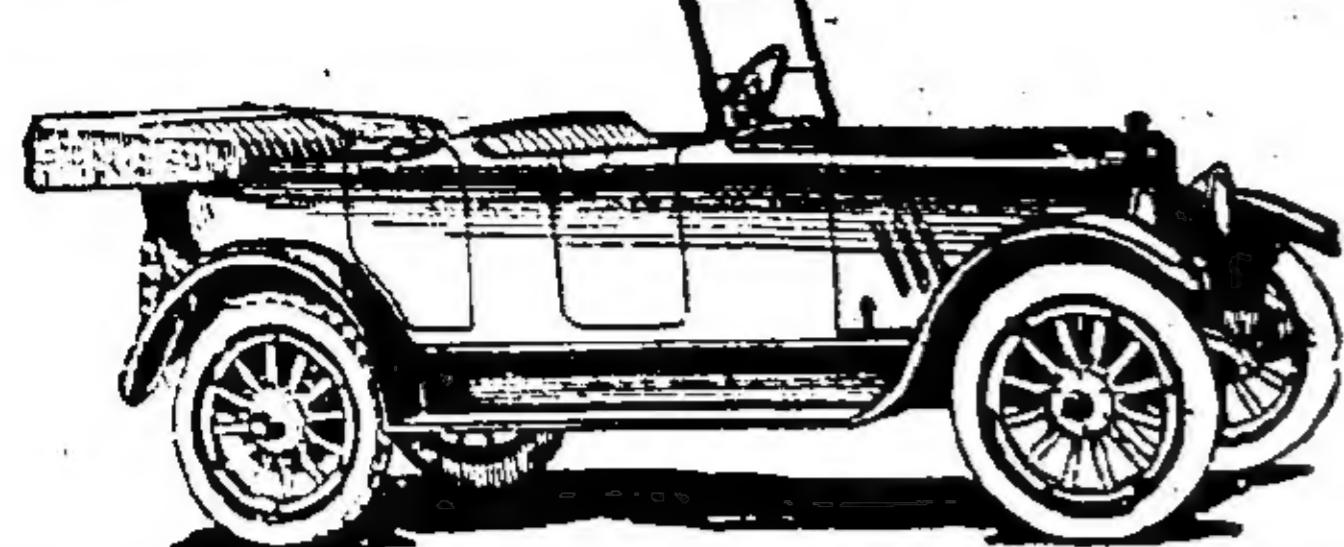
coxswain found her getting dangerously light. Possibly again, ballasted as she then was her speed was very much less than 7 knots and this led the coxswain to the conclusion that her margin of safety was too small and that it was less perilous for her to return than to proceed. Her best speed is given as 10 knots; in bad weather at 8.9; in heavy monsoon weather at 7. But this of course presupposes her being in proper sea-going trim. There is no doubt that either insufficient ballast or over-loading may render a vessel unseaworthy.

O'Reilly v

CARL ANDREAS
MANAGER HONGKONG.
CARS LTD.
A.R.C. 5th EDITION
WESTERN UNION
BENTLEY'S
P. E. YOUNG
MANAGER

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.

TELEPHONES
GENERAL OFFICE 1344
MAIN BRANCH & 1345
SHOW ROOM
BOWRING ROAD, HONG
KONG
WEAT FOUNT BRANCH 1345
WORK SHOP 2330



COURT MARTIAL.

R.A.F. OFFICER TRIED.

IGNORED BY AIR MINISTRY.

SINGULAR STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Claiming that he had never been commissioned and that he had been unfairly treated by the Air Ministry, Flight Lieut. L. A. Hervey, R.A.F., attached to the China Command, appeared before a General Court Martial at Victoria Barracks today. He was charged with having absented himself without leave from June 1, until arrested at Singapore on July 22, and with having disobeyed the commands of a superior officer by failing to report at the office of the G.O.C. when ordered to do so by the D.A.A. and Q.M.G.

The Court was composed as follows: President: Lieut.-Col. J. R. Wyndham, D.S.O., 2 Wiffs. Regt. Members: Major H. Greenaway, 2 22nd Punjabis; Major H. J. F. Wallis, 2 Wiffs. Regt. Captain F. L. Brown, O.B.E., R.E.; Captain J. M. Murphy, R.C.A., Walling Member; Captain M. Glover, 2 22nd Punjabis. Judge Advocate: Major R. P. Culver, 2 Wiffs. Regt. Prosecutor: Captain A. H. Blackley, 2 Wiffs. Regt.

The accused, who wore uniform, pleaded not guilty to both charges and conducted his own defence. Lieut.-Col. W.N. Nicholson, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., produced official documents which disclosed that the accused's appointment to a short service commission was gazetted in October 1919 and that in May 1920 he was selected for the post of Staff Officer, Air Intelligence in the Far East, and was to be attached to the Headquarters of the China Command. A Command Routine Order showed that the accused arrived here and assumed duty on August 30 last.

In the course of his evidence Lieut.-Col. Nicholson said that the accused's duties required him to be present in his office at Victoria Barracks when not absent on duty from Hongkong. Towards the end of last May it was reported to witness that Flight Lieut. Hervey was absent without leave. Witness wrote to him officially and received a reply dated June 6.

Lieut. Hervey's letter was read out by the President. In it he stated that he had come to the conclusion after a lot of consideration that it was of no use his staying in the Air Force any longer for various reasons. He declared that he had never been gazetted and had never received a commission and that it was absolutely impossible to carry on with his present pay which amounted to about \$240 per month at the present rate of exchange. "I think" the letter proceeded "that very few people realise what the Air Force has been through since 1917." There had, be said, been three changes of uniform during that time and he was still paying off \$25 per month for his last outfit. "I am sorry to give you all this trouble out here" the letter went on "but I do not intend to put up with unfair treatment."

Continuing his evidence Lieut.-Col. Nicholson said that he again wrote officially to the accused on June 9 and asked him to come and see the General Officer Commanding. He received a reply on June 15.

Flight Lieut. Hervey, in this letter declared that "he really could not see the object of the interview." "I should probably" he said "say things to him that I might afterwards regret." He described his position here as being very much the same as that of an employee in a business firm without an agreement. "Had the Air Ministry played the game" the letter said in conclusion "I certainly would not have taken this step. As it is I consider that they have only themselves to blame."

On June 25, proceeded witness, he ordered the accused to report at the G.O.C.'s Office at noon on June 28. The order was sent by registered post and there was proof of delivery. Flight Lieut. Hervey did not turn up but on the following day he sent a letter expressing regret for his non-appearance and explaining that he was absent from Hongkong at the time.

"No doubt" the letter read "you have been informed of the reason for my present attitude. I am sure that if my files are carefully gone into it will be seen that I am in the right." After referring to his private finances Lieut. Hervey went on to state that "the service has no use for officers that are about to go bankrupt."

Lieut.-Col. Nicholson produced a copy of a War Office cable which

declared that the accused was subject to military law under the Army Act. Lieut. R. A. Denne of the 2 Wiltshire Regiment said that he was attached to the Headquarters staff and worked in the same office as the accused. He had not personally seen the latter there since June 1.

Giving evidence on oath, Flight Lieut. Hervey said he was demobilised from the Air Force in March 1919 with the rank of Major (now termed Air Squadron Leader), shortly after returning from Constantinople. He was asked in October 1919 if he would consider rejoining the air force and subsequently he appeared before a selection committee at the Air Ministry. He was there told that he could rejoin with a permanent commission but would have to take his substantive rank of Captain until the end of the year when he would receive his majority. He had never seen his name in the gazette as having been granted a short service commission and he particularly stated at the Air Ministry that he did not want one. Towards the end of October he was appointed to Shitow Air Station where he remained until March 1920. He had no regular employment but was engaged in testing machines for Ireland, arranging oversea drafts, civil aviation, and general air station duty. In March 1920 he applied for foreign service and appeared before Air Commodore Steele who informed him that he was to proceed to Hongkong for Air Intelligence duty in the Far East, these duties to include China, Japan, the Philippines, Siam and Japan. He worked for one month at the Air Ministry before sailing for Hongkong collecting all the information possible about the Far East. After that he was granted 10 days leave in order to obtain uniform and equipment. He remained on leave for over six weeks after which he reported to the Air Ministry and asked if any passage had been arranged. It was then discovered that no passage had been applied for and after a further delay he eventually left England on July 12, 1920 arriving in Hongkong about the end of August. Before leaving the Air Ministry he was informed that all arrangements had been made in Hongkong as regards pay and allowances. On his arrival here there was nobody to meet the boat and he had no information as to where he was to report. Eventually he reported to the adjutant of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment who passed him on to Lieut.-Colonel Cross. There he discovered that the War Office had cabled to say that an officer was being sent here for air duties but they had not cabled the name of the ship or probable date of arrival and the Air Ministry had taken no steps as regards pay and allowances. He could not receive pay in Hongkong as no pay certificates were issued to the Air Force, neither was he able to draw allowances until cables had been sent to the Air Ministry for instructions. Since he had been attached to these headquarters the Air Ministry had taken practically no notice of his existence except after repeated cables. They had granted \$100 for six months travelling in the Far East.

Although he was attached to the military in Hongkong they had no record of his past service which he believed it was usual to forward when an officer was transferred from one Command to another. When he received his former commission in the Air Force in December 1918 he was given a copy of it. He had never received any copy of his commission and not having seen the Gazette he was unaware that he had been commissioned. From that he concluded he was not subject to military law. His pay here was so insufficient that he found it impossible to carry on and therefore wished to sever his association with the Air Force. Being under the impression that he was not under military law he thought he was at liberty to do this. According to the War Office cable he was appointed staff officer but he had never received staff pay and allowances.

Addressing the Court the Prosecution said the statement made by the accused went towards mitigation rather than disproving the charge. He apparently considered he had been badly treated by the Air Force but unfortunately he had gone the wrong way about remedying it. At the conclusion of the accused's statement the Court retired for a few minutes and on resuming called upon the Prosecutor for particulars as to the accused's character and record of service.

The Court then closed to consider its verdict which will be promulgated in due course.

Captain Blackley replied that no particulars whatever of

TRUCK & CHILD.

ARM BROKEN.

While playing in Bowrington Road, Wan Chai, yesterday afternoon, a 7-year old Chinese girl was knocked down by a heavily laden truck, one of the wheels of which ran over her right arm, crushing it badly and breaking the bone in three places. The child who was picked up unconscious was removed to St. Paul's Hospital at Causeway Bay. The number of the truck is given as 106. The police are endeavouring to find the men in charge of it at the time, who were alleged to have abandoned the truck after the accident. It is feared the child's arm may have to be amputated.

OPIUM FOR FLAMES.

A CANTON DECISION.

\$300,000 WORTH TO GO UP IN SMOKE.

Since the present administration has come into power in Canton officials, both military and civil have been prohibited from using opium and have been instructed to take preventive measures against the illicit trade in this drug. Recently a large quantity of opium was seized and turned over to the Military Department. Some opium merchants approached the authorities with an offer to purchase this smuggled opium, but the provincial officials decided that in order to discourage illicit opium trade, prevent opium smoking, and observe the agreement made with the foreign powers, this seized opium should be destroyed. The public burning will take place at the East Parade Grounds, opposite the Provincial Assembly Building, on August 20. The foreign consuls and the Commissioner of Customs have been invited to attend the ceremony. The suppression of gambling and strict prohibition of opium smoking are two acts of civic righteousness which evidence the entire sincerity of the Canton Administration, says the *Canton Times*.

PAINTING UNDER WATER.

ARTIST WHO TOOK PALETTE DOWN TO SEA-BED.

Mr. Z. Pritchard is exhibiting a novel series of paintings at the Georges Petit Gallery. Paris—views of the sea-bed painted at a depth of 60ft.

Most of the subjects show the bed of the Pacific Ocean, studded near Tahiti, with waving seaweeds, strange fish, and coral rocks.

Mr. Pritchard found that the sea water did not affect his colours. He worked under the sea in diver's dress for half an hour at a time, leaving canvas and palette below when cold and fatigue obliged him to return to the surface, and taking up the work again on the following day.

MEN'S BRIGHTER SUITS.

R.A.F. BLUE AND VIOLET IN THE WEST END.

Men's dress in London is getting brighter.

Recently in the West End, writes a correspondent, I noticed a man in a well-cut suit of light Air Force blue. Another man was in a violet suit of the colour of English hedgerow violets—and very well he looked. Even the conventional tweeds have a definite dash of colour woven into their fabrics.

For evening summer wear the latest thing is a double-breasted dinner jacket. The collar and roll are cut full and low and faced with satin.

PIG HUNT IN PARIS.

POLICEMAN PULLED OVER BY HIS OWN LASSO.

Parisians had the unexpected sight of a pig hunt in the middle of the city. A market cart on its way to the Central Markets with live pigs overturned in the Faubourg St. Martin. In a few minutes the animals went at full speed along the street.

Cyclists and police armed with lassos gave a Wild West touch to the hunt, and there was much merriment when one sturdy pig with a lasso fairly round its neck, struggled so much that a policeman was pulled to the ground and the animal got away again. It was only after a hunt of two hours that the last of the runaways was captured.

Flight Lieut. Hervey's military service were available officially but he handed the President a number of certificates which showed that the accused had done good service with the R.N.A.S. as Flight Lieutenant and Flight Commander. The Court then closed to consider its verdict which will be promulgated in due course.

Captain Blackley replied that no particulars whatever of

KINEMA NOTES.

CORONET THEATRE.

A FINE PROGRAMME.

The current programme at the Coronet Theatre is unusually interesting, representing comedy, drama, and history. Under the first heading comes a rollicking First National comic, full of strange frolics and amusing incidents; under the second a fine 5 part production featuring Katherine MacDonald in the leading role as "the notorious Miss Lister" and under the third the extremely interesting pictures taken in Canton during the impressive inauguration ceremony of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as president. This last picture, with its wonderful scenes of almost medieval pageantry—dragons and other fearsome monsters are seen writhing through the crowded streets—presents a unique sight of remarkable interest, a sight that should not be missed by anyone who would catch a rare glimpse of the Chinese in one of their most picturesque moments. A remarkable spectacle not soon forgotten. The enjoyment of the programme was considerably enhanced by the excellent effects of the new \$1,000 screen and the appropriate music supplied by the capable Coronet orchestra.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

Mr. C. A. Hooper, solicitor, accompanied by Mrs. Hooper, sailed by the C.P.O.S.s.s. "Empress of Russia," this morning.

To-morrow morning Messrs. Lamont Bros. will auction 143 coils of galvanized wire and in the afternoon a private collection of old Chinese paintings.

A prominent Fatshan woman

doctor was asked by a man to visit a patient in a neighbouring town further up the Canton-Samshu Line. Arrived at the station the doctor had walked several miles along the country road, when a gang of bandits came out from their ambush and captured her. The bandits demanded a ransom of \$2,000 and the doctor had no option but to pay.

The furious storm which raged last Monday evening caused considerable havoc in Canton where two young men were killed by lightning. A huge tree in front of the Kwan Tai Temple was uprooted by the storm. A large snake was found dead by the side of the fallen tree. The fallen tree and dead snake gave rise to rumours among the superstitious and people are now paying tribute at the temple to the gods within in the hope that they may be spared the calamities.

Captain H. G. Myhre, Harbourmaster at Shanghai, received through the Norwegian Minister at Peking the much prized decoration of Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Olaf. His Majesty the King of Norway recently conferred this honour upon Captain Myhre, and the actual order is now in his possession. Captain Myhre's record of service in the Customs has been long and honourable. He joined in 1888, being posted to a revenue cruiser, and for the next few years was stationed at Kowloon. He was so employed until 1898, and thereafter came to Shanghai. He has been there ever since with the exception of three years when he was stationed at Canton as Deputy Coast Inspector and Harbourmaster. In 1910 he returned to Shanghai, and in January, 1918, was appointed Harbourmaster, which post he now holds.

SHACKLES AND STRAIGHT JACKETS.

MEAN NOTHING WHEN THERE'S HONOUR, LOVE AND THE GIRL AT STAKE.

SEE THE MOST MYSTIFYING, SOUL-STIRRING SERIAL ever CONCEIVED.

Various Episodes of the above Super Serial will be screened at EVERY THURSDAY'S, MATINEE, at 5.15 p.m.

This afternoon, the 18th inst. at 5.15 p.m. episodes 1 & 2 will be screened.

On Friday and Saturday next, the 19th & 20th, inst. "LOYALTY" the powerful Melo-Drama will be screened at 5.15 p.m.

Special Matines for children, showing Super-Serial pictures—Every Monday and Thursday, only at 5.15 p.m. PRICES reduced for Children as under:

DRESS CIRCLE 20 cts.

FIRST CLASS 16 cts.

Prices as usual for adults.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT 3 P.M., AT THE OFFICES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND AT SHAMSHUIPO IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, FOR A TERM OF 75 YEARS, COMMENCING FROM 1ST JULY, 1898, WITH THE OPTION OF RENEWAL AT A CROWN RENT TO BE FIXED BY THE SURVEYOR OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING FOR ONE FURTHER TERM OF 21 YEARS, LESS 3 DAYS.

THE LOT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING LANDS:

1. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

2. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

3. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

4. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

5. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

6. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

7. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

8. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

9. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

10. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

11. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

12. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

13. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

14. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S.W. by the said lot, containing an area of 1000 square rods.

15. A piece of land situated in the said lot, bounded on the N.E. by the said lot, on the S.E. by the said lot, on the N.W. by the said lot, and on the S

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 30th September.

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FIGME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....end of August.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRIESTE".....Sailing on or about 15th August.

Passenger luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SAILING FROM COLOMBO TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA".....Sailing the beginning of Sept.

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MAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service to Singapore and Port Said.

H.M.V. AYA MARU.....Saturday, 28th August.

BUENOS AIRES—Riude Janeiro, Santos, Turon & Cape Town via Singapore.

Passenger Service.

PA. VAMA MARU.....Thursday, 28th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

GANGES MARU.....Thursday, 28th August.

DELI & BANGKOK VIA SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

BUSH MARU.....Thursday, 1st Sept.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and

Singapore. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

AFRICA MARU (Omit, Dairen).....Tuesday, 23rd August.

HAWAII MARU.....Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK & PANAMA.....Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS, VIA SUEZ.....Wednesday, 31st August.

HAMBURG MARU.....Wednesday, 31st August.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

CHOSER MARU (Soto direct).....Thursday, 1st Sept.

BURNABY MARU.....Monday, 3rd October.

KEELUNG, TAI SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMURUS MARU.....Friday, 26th August

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

KOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 26th August

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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CHINA'S EXAMPLE
LESSONS FOR BRITAIN.
HONGKONG MAN'S VIEWS.

Richard Oliver writes to the *Daily Mail* from Hongkong.

The longer Britons reside in China the more do they appreciate some of the characteristics of the oldest nation on earth.

"Why is it," we often ask ourselves, "why is it that this apparently backward and conservative nation has remained unified for more than four thousand years? Why are the Chinese the most numerous race on earth? What is their secret?"

The secret of Chinese vitality is the literature and the system of morality accepted by the nation and associated with the name of Confucius that produced, over long centuries, the public competitive examinations for official positions. It induced, but did not compel, the scattered members of the Chinese race to devote themselves to the study of the same books.

The remarkable fact about those books is that they are concerned not only with politics but also with domestic and social life, and their main purpose is the preservation of the family and the nation.

It is as if Europe, 600 years before the coming of Christ, had established a system of examinations, the highest of which centred in Paris or Rome, and the one language of which was, let us say, Latin, the text-books the Bible and certain commentaries. Just as the Bible is the foundation of our English system of morality, and Shakespeare's works our classics of literature, so have the sayings of Confucius saturated the minds and influenced the actions of the Chinese millions for five-and-twenty centuries.

Three doctrines and one institution are the real causes of the unequalled duration and the constant increase of the Chinese nation. Let us examine them in order to see whether the democracy of Britain can learn lessons of self-preservation from this wonderful nation of the Far East.

The doctrines are:

1. That the nation must be governed by moral agency in preference to physical force.

2. That the services of the wisest and ablest men of the nation are indispensable to its good government.

3. That the people have the right to depose a ruler who either from active wickedness or vicious indolence, gives cause to aggressive and tyrannical rule.

These three doctrines are the fundamentals of that remarkable literature which has been evolved by the most literary nation on earth.

The famous institution in China which really preserved those doctrines and kept them always in the minds of the people was the system of public service examination.

In the old days of the Monarchy, when the Chinese called their Emperor the Son of Heaven, the only road to fame was the way of the scholar. Since the Republic came into being some ten years ago, the old examination system has disappeared. But the three doctrines enumerated above remain and act as the cement which binds together this nation of 400 million souls.

It is too much to hope that at no distant future mankind may evolve an even greater literature which shall enable the nations of the world to live together in amity and with more or less common ideals. That is the lesson to be learned from a close study of the Chinese and their national history.

This nation is acquiring a knowledge of English literature in the British schools of China. It seems to me that Anglo-Chinese friendship will one day be the keynotes of the epoch that will enable humanity to pass over in peace the swirling waters of the old hatreds which led to war.

Many of the leading banks have paid their tribute to the memory of the fallen among their staffs. In mail week directors, officials and staff of the Chartered Bank of India, together with relatives, gathered in the large hall on the ground floor of the head office in London at the unveiling of the memorial to the men of the staff who made the great sacrifice. The bronze tablet, with the figure of St. George dominating the shield bearing the St. George and St. Andrew's Crosses respectively, records the corps and names of the fallen. It is placed on the wall of the ground floor, a few yards from the main entrance to the bank.

SHIPPING DISPUTE.
REQUISITION OF STRAITS SHIPS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION.

Singapore, August 9.—The Hon. Mr. F. S. James, presiding at the meeting of the Legislative Council, made a reference to the Eastern Shipping Company's case, since the trial of which he had received a minute from the Attorney-General. The minute states before the case went to Court we abandoned everything, except one point: should the assessment be by the Court or by a Board under the 1896 order in Council? Everything in the case which was not bear on this point was and is irrelevant.

The minute then relates the history of the local liner requisition scheme, quoting a despatch from Mr. Walter Long (then Secretary of State for the Colonies), authorising requisitioning. All Shipping Companies in the Straits, with the exception of the Eastern Shipping Co., eventually accepted the scheme. It was also contended that the Eastern Shipping Co. had tacitly accepted the scheme since May, 1918, but when it came to the signing of the charter party they refused.

THE RATES.

In consequence, he went to Penang to interview the directors. He wished to bring out quite clearly that his action throughout the interview was confined solely to obtaining the consent of the Company to the requisition scheme, as opposed to the actual requisitioning of their ships by Government, which resulted in their refusal to agree to the scheme. The sole reason of the directors' refusal was that the scheme was based on the fact that they did not consider the rates sufficient, although he had gone as far as to extend payment of the extra \$2 a ton for a further six months, a concession which subsequently had been granted to other Shipping Companies in the Colony. His wisdom in so doing was doubtful, because this action was subsequently criticised by the Minister of Shipping, but he did not think he should be justly charged with want of toleration.

"HIS VIEW THE GOVERNMENT VIEW."

The learned Judge had also stated that his view of the rights of the Crown was quite unfounded. His view was the Government view, authorised in the Secretary of State's despatch, and supported by the advice of the then Attorney-General, Mr. Goodman. The Judge went on to state that he sought to enforce this view by language and other conduct calculated to outrage the gentleman in question and awaken great anxiety as to whether adequate compensation ever would be paid. He would again point out that he was attempting to induce the Directors to agree to the liner requisition scheme, not to enforce the granting of an extra \$2 a ton for the whole period of liner requisition. If he had done so there would have been no requisitioning, no case for the Courts and no opportunity for criticism of his action from either the learned Judge, who tried the case, or resulting newspaper comments.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED.

The evidence of Mr. Oxenham was taken and plaintiff's counsel allowed to comment thereon, and he considered his own report should have been put in or alternately he should have been called by the Crown to give the facts of the case from the Government point of view. The learned Judge also criticised the official attitude subsequent to the seizure of the ships. As already stated, the Secretary of State instructed that if it

proved necessary to requisition a ship

actually in Colonial waters, requisition should be carried out by the Governor of the Colony, on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

The re

quisition of these ships was carried out under the advice and authority of the Attorney-General at the time.

The absence of prominent Government Officers in Court had also been

the subject of criticism, but as

the whole case was confined to one

point, how the assessment of damages

should be taken, it was, rightly or

wrongly, considered unnecessary that

they should be present.

SIMILAR MISTAKE AT HOME.

Judging by the frequent cases which have arisen at Home since the war with regard to the requisitioning of ships and ports, similar mistakes had

been made at Home.

In concluding he said: "It is

difficult to me to say much, as this is

a matter that affects myself. I think,

however, after all, we are all human

and mistakes are bound to happen,

and if this—if it can be called a

mistake—is only a mistake it can be put

to my debt during the time I have

been called as Colonial Secretary of this

Colony. I trust that work otherwise

done will be placed in the balance."

WILLING TO EXPLAIN REQUEST.

His attitude throughout was to

induce the Directors to sign the re

quisition scheme by an appeal to their

patriotism. In the face of their

obstinacy, his attitude and language

may have been construed in a way

it was never intended; that being so

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE-
CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Aug. 19.—D. L. Haikong.
21.—C. N. Hupeh.
22.—D. L. Yunnan.
23.—C. N. Kiangsu.
24.—O. S. K. Szechuan Maru.
25.—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.
26.—D. L. Haikong.

AMOY.

Aug. 19.—D. L. Haikong.
22.—D. L. Haikong.
23.—O. S. K. Szechuan Maru.
24.—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.
25.—D. L. Haikong.

FOOCHOW.

Aug. 19.—D. L. Haikong.
22.—D. L. Haikong.
23.—D. L. Haikong.

SHANGHAI.

Aug. 19.—L. U. S. N. Wingkang.
21.—C. N. Yingchow.
22.—C. S. N. Yousang.
23.—C. N. Szechuan.
24.—M. M. Condom Maves.
25.—C. N. S. Szechuan.
26.—C. N. J. L. Y. Szechuan.
27.—P. & O. Szechuan.
28.—O. S. K. Szechuan.
29.—D. L. Szechuan.

TIENTSIN.

Aug. 19.—C. S. N. Chingshing.

HANKOW.

Sept. 1.—D. L. Demodocus.

TSINGTAO.

Aug. 19.—C. N. Yingchow.
27.—C. N. Suiyang.

KEELUNG.

Aug. 19.—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.

TAKAO.

Aug. 19.—O. S. K. Szechuan Maru.

HAIPHONG AND HOJHOW.

Aug. 19.—L. U. S. N. Lokkien.

SAIGON.

Sept. 1.—O. S. K. Buso Maru.
18.—M. M. Portbos.

SINGAPORE.

Aug. 19.—S. & D. West Henshaw.
21.—C. N. Hupeh.
22.—K. P. M. Van Cloon.
23.—C. M. Ningking.
Sept. 1.—O. S. K. Bu-to Maru.
24.—A. L. Gilettin.
25.—A. L. Nile.
Oct. 4.—M. M. China.

BANGKOK.

Aug. 23.—C. N. Kiangbow.
Sept. 1.—O. S. K. Buso Maru.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

MANILA.

Aug. 19.—L. U. S. N. Loonggang.
22.—C. N. Taming.
23.—D. L. Taithibius.
24.—C. M. Nanking.
25.—C. M. Tydarens.
Oct. 18.—D. L. Protelesius.
Nov. 9.—D. L. Ixion.
28.—D. L. Taithibius.
Dec. 21.—D. L. Tydarens.

CEBU AND ILOILO.

Aug. 23.—C. N. Taming.

SANDAKAN.

Aug. 23.—L. U. S. N. Yannis.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

Aug. 23.—J. C. J. L. Tjiloeboet.
24.—N. Y. K. Swang Maru.
25.—K. P. M. Van Cloon.
Sept. 4.—J. C. J. L. Tjiloeboet.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.
(VIA RANGOON.)
Aug. 20.—D. L. Japan.
22.—C. S. N. Yathing.
23.—N. Y. K. Yeboshi Maru.
31.—C. M. Arratton Apac.
Sept. 11.—D. L. Tunda.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Aug. 21.—P. & O. Duraera.
22.—N. Y. K. Moroka Maru.
23.—O. S. K. Ganges Maru.
Sept. 1.—N. Y. K. Tanaka Maru.
11.—P. & O. Dilwara.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Aug. 22.—E. & A. St. Albans.
23.—A. O. T. Iyuan.
27.—C. A. Victoria.
Sept. 11.—N. Y. K. Tungo Maru.
21.—E. & A. Eastern.

JAPAN PORTS.

Aug. 19.—I. C. S. N. Foochung.
19.—B. I. Tanda.
20.—N. Y. K. Inabu Maru.
20.—N. Y. K. C. H. Cheribon Maru.
20.—B. F. Elpon.
21.—P. & O. Napore.
22.—E. & A. Eastern.
Sept. 1.—I. S. K. S. Chosen Maru.
2.—B. F. Euryphaeus.
8.—B. F. Tjikasak.
14.—J. C. J. L. Kniva.
16.—M. M. Armand Rebic.
21.—D. L. Antilochus.
23.—P. & O. Sardina.
Oct. 3.—O. S. K. Polcia.
5.—B. F. Burma Maru.
6.—B. F. Prism.
11.—P. & O. Karmala.
Nov. 9.—P. & O. Nantin.
23.—P. & O. Syria.
Dec. 7.—P. & O. Donskola.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Aug. 23.—C. P. O. S. Montague.
24.—B. F. Ixion.

Sept. 14.—R. F. Taithibius.
20.—C. P. O. S. Empress of Asia.
21.—D. L. Empress of Japan.
22.—D. L. Taithibius.
Oct. 5.—B. F. Empress of Russia.
21.—C. P. O. S. Montague.
Nov. 2.—B. F. Protobalans.
23.—B. F. Ixion.
24.—D. L. Harold Dollar.
Dec. 14.—B. F. Taithibius.

SEATTLE.

Aug. 27.—N. Y. K. Fushimi Maru.
28.—S. & D. Afri Maru.
29.—S. & D. West I. Maru.
30.—N. Y. K. Hawaii Maru.
31.—N. Y. K. Keystone State Maru.
32.—A. L. Katori Maru.
33.—N. Y. K. West Jester Maru.
34.—N. Y. K. Ferstone State Maru.
35.—A. L. Wentachee Maru.
36.—N. Y. K. Kishima Maru.
37.—A. L. Amakusa Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 25.—S. & D. West Henshaw.
27.—T. K. K. Siberia Maru.
33.—S. & D. West J. Maru.
Sept. 1.—T. K. K. Empire State Maru.
2.—T. K. K. Tense Maru.
3.—C. M. Nanking.
20.—T. K. K. Korea Maru.
21.—T. K. K. Shinjo Maru.
22.—C. M. Hawkeye Maru.
23.—C. M. Persia Maru.
24.—C. M. Nile.
25.—C. M. China.

PORTLAND.

Sept. 5.—A. L. Abercrombie.

VALPARAISO.

Sept. 15.—N. Y. K. Kanagawa Maru.
(VIA JAPAN.) HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, AFRICA & IRELAND.

Aug. 20.—T. K. K. Ginya Maru.
Sept. 23.—T. K. K. Anyo Maru.

NEW ORLEANS.

Aug. 31.—O. S. K. Hamburg Maru.

NEW YORK.

Aug. 20.—N. Y. K. Lyons Maru.
22.—P. L. Colchis Prince.
23.—N. Y. K. Takao Maru.
Sept. 14.—C. S. E. Amur Maru.
24.—P. L. Tunku Prince.
25.—D. L. Bessie Dollar.
Nov. 26.—D. L. Harold Dollar.
(VIA SINGAPORE.)

Aug. 30.—B. F. Atreus.
29.—B. F. City of Canton.
30.—D. & Co. Kendal Castle.
Oct. 5.—D. L. Grace Dollar.
12.—R. F. Euryphaeus.
Nov. 13.—B. F. Felus.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWNS.
(VIA SINGAPORE, BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS AND MAURITIUS.)

Aug. 25.—O. S. K. Panama Maru.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Sept. 25.—A. L. China Seas.

MARSEILLES.

Sept. 18.—M. M. Portbos.

LONDON.

Aug. 19.—N. Y. K. Mishima Maru.
22.—N. Y. K. Taito Maru.
23.—D. L. Maru.
24.—C. M. Calchias.
Sept. 3.—G. L. Glendale.
6.—B. F. Keen Maru.
6.—G. L. Glenamoy.
6.—P. & O. Kashmire.
13.—B. F. Neleus.
19.—E. L. Sandon Hall.
20.—B. F. Glaucon.
23.—G. L. Glentara.
26.—G. L. Glenshane.
Oct. 11.—B. F. Elpon.
11.—F. L. Elpon.
14.—P. & O. Elpon.
21.—P. & O. Asperon.
Nov. 11.—P. & O. Sardina.
21.—B. F. Karmala.
21.—S. & D. Mentor.
Jan. 3.—B. F. Nanking.
Jan. 3.—B. F. Telesias.

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 19.—B. F. Cyclopes.
8.—B. F. Acacus.
20.—B. F. Ningchow.
Oct. 7.—B. F. Theseus.
15.—B. F. Eumeus.
15.—B. F. Telemachus.
Nov. 1.—B. F. Antilochus.

HAMBURG.

Sept. 15.—H. E. A. Tiranook.

Oct. 15.—H. E. A. Aldermann.

LONDON.

Aug. 19.—N. Y. K. Mishima Maru.

22.—N. Y. K. Taito Maru.

23.—D. L. Maru.

24.—C. M. Calchias.

Sept. 3.—G. L. Glendale.

6.—B. F. Keen Maru.

6.—G. L. Glenamoy.

6.—P. & O. Kashmire.

13.—B. F. Neleus.

19.—E. L. Sandon Hall.

20.—B. F. Glaucon.

23.—G. L. Glentara.

26.—G. L. Glenshane.

Oct. 11.—B. F. Elpon.

11.—F. L. Elpon.

14.—P. & O. Elpon.

21.—P. & O. Asperon.

Nov. 11.—P. & O. Sardina.

21.—B. F. Karmala.

21.—S. & D. Mentor.

Jan. 3.—B. F. Nanking.

Jan. 3.—B. F. Telesias.

EXCHANGE.

Hoogkong, August 18, 1921.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL: G\$ 4,000,000
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: G\$ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE. BRANCH.

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT.

SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE OCEANIA.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE AMERICA.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE JAPAN.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ASIA.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE AUSTRALIA.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE MEXICO.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE SOUTH AMERICA.

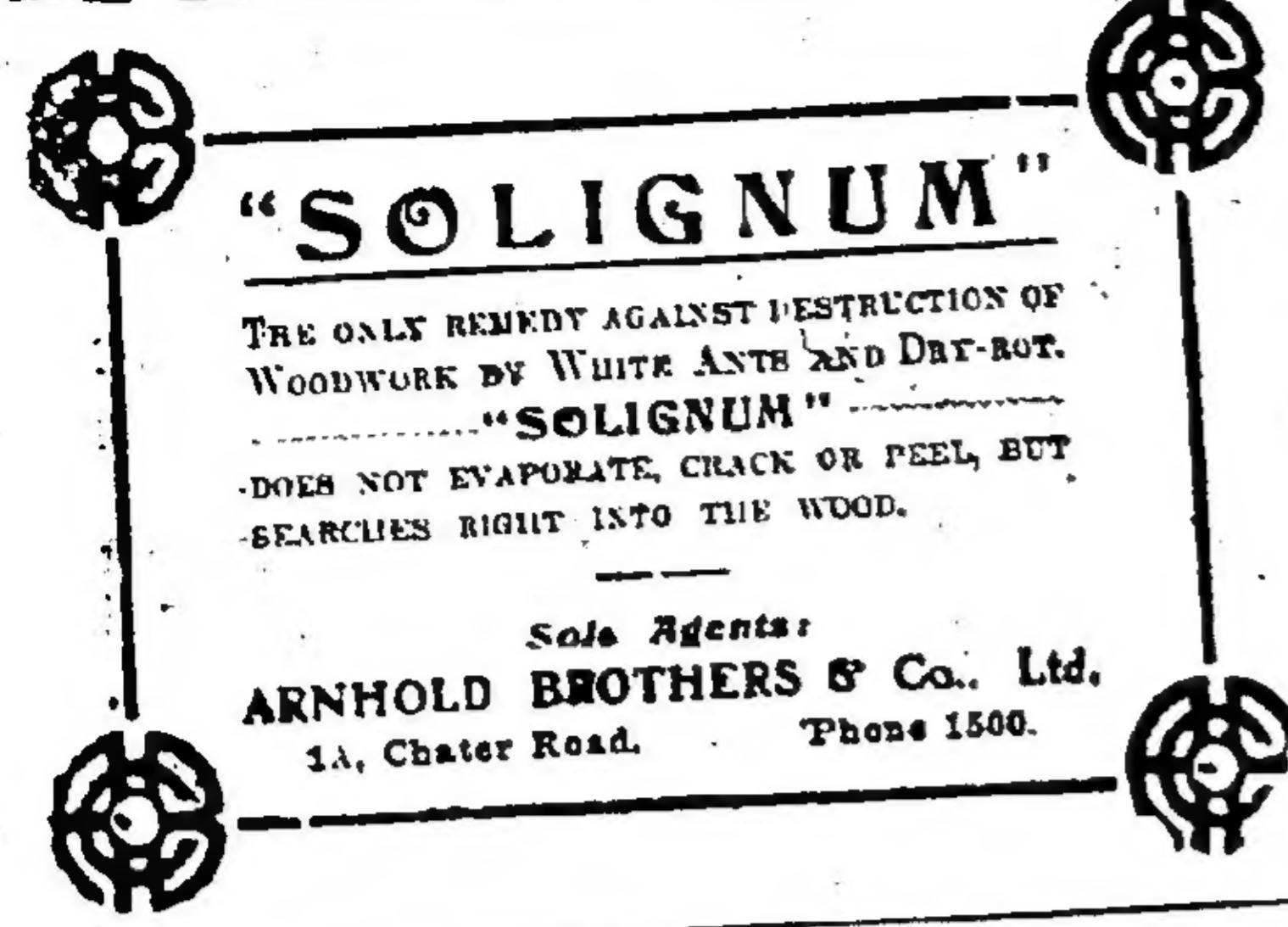
CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE INDIA.

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, S

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921.

10



NOTICE.

We beg to inform our patrons and the public that our Photo Studio has been closed for the last three months, and now, the adjustment of affairs having been completed, we have this day reopened our Studio. Having every confidence in giving satisfaction to our customers in the execution of our work we respectfully solicit a continuance of their kind patronage.

MUMEYA & SANO,
Japanese Photographers & Photo Material Dealers,
(M. SANO, Sole Proprietress.)
Photo Studio, Nos. 33 & 40, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1921.
Telephone No. 254.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

SENATOR LODGE HOPES FOR GENERAL REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Referring to his appointment as delegate to the disarmament conference, Senator Lodge declared in the Senate that he would exert his best efforts to secure a general reduction of armaments by all nations.

VIOLENT FRONTIER FIGHT.

GERMANS WITH GRENADES KILL POLES.

BERLIN, August 17.

A violent fight occurred between Germans and Poles at the frontier villages of Siermalitz and Kosterlitz. The former with grenades drove the Poles over the frontier. Twenty-four Poles were killed.

WIRELESS STATION DAMAGED.

FRENCH SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST SUSPENDED.

PARIS, August 17.

The wireless station at Doua, near Lyons, was damaged by a storm. Two pylons 600 feet high fell. Communication with America and the Far East has been suspended.

3,600,000 WORKERS DRAW LESS PAY.

NET REDUCTION OF WEEKLY FULL-TIME WAGES £1,070,000.

LONDON, August 17.

It is officially announced that 3,600,000 workers' wages were reduced by July. About 5,000 received increases, resulting in a net reduction of weekly full-time wages of £1,070,000.

"SAXON" SAFE IN HARBOUR.

SIERRA LEONE, August 17.

The "Saxon" has anchored here safely. General Smuts and his suite have landed.

MURDER PLOT.

"LOVE POTION" FOR OLD MAN.

DRAMA OF A LONELY FARM.

A grim story of the premeditated murder of an old man named Tumowski on a lonely South African farm was unfolded at Potchefstroom Circuit Court at the trials of Dine Dorothea van der Merwe, known as Mrs. Kraft, a Dutchwoman, who had a farm called Treurfontein in the Lichtenburg district, and a Dutch farmer named Hermannus Lamberts Swarts. Three natives were also charged with complicity in the crime. Mrs. Kraft and Swarts, who were tried separately, were found guilty and sentenced to death. Mr. Justice de Waal warned the woman that she must not hope for a reprieve.

Tumowski went in 1914 to live at Treurfontein Farm with Mrs. Kraft and her 20-year-old daughter Polly and ultimately leased the farm from the woman for £25 a year. About February 1918 he disappeared and nothing more was heard of him until two years later, when, as the result of reports received, the police visited the farm and found the remains of Tumowski buried in an ash-pit.

THE CAR'S AND LOVE.

A sinister figure at the woman's trial was one of the murderers who turned King's evidence, a native called Jim Bird, alias "Whiskers," who described the planning and the execution of the crime. He told how Mrs. Kraft asked him to tell her by the cards whether the man she lived with loved her. He "threw the cards," which showed that Tumowski did not love her, whereupon, at the woman's request, he gave her a "love potion" for Tumowski.

Bird said that, in addition to promising him £100 to help murder Tumowski, the woman gave him £100. Chemists and physicians:

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

—Golds and Diamonds—Nemedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quickly than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE (Direct)

"CALCHAS" 30th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"HEEMUN" 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"MELEUS" 13th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"OLANUS" 20th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ELFENOR" 27th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW" 8th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS" 20th Sept. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS" 7th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHus" 15th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE (via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION" 24th Aug. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TALTHEUS" 14th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TYNDAREUS" 5th Oct. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE (via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS" 29th Aug. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 6th Sept. for Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama
"ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcel Post Service for Nanning and places beyond Wuchow is temporarily suspended.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIls are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIls.

From THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

Straits Mito Maru

Australasia and Manila

Shanghai, North China and Japan

Japan

Streets

Shanghai

Japan and Shanghai

Macau

Shanghai

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

Tango Maru

Hangchow

Yonicks Maru

Japan

Tanda

Duncra

Finsbaw

Misamis Maru

Fusiki Maru

Yonicks Maru

Saturday, AUGUST 20.

Euryalus

St. Albans

Straits

Japan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

Taiming

Foochow

Phangang

Bennam

Bobron

Saturday, AUGUST 20.

Yankee

St. Albans

Sunday, AUGUST 21.

Hopewell

Yingchow

8 a.m.

Sunday, AUGUST 21.

Shanxi and North China

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

Philippines Islands, Sandakan, AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via Thursday Island.

Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Hobson and Haiphong

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

Kanchow

9 a.m.

Wednesday, AUGUST 24.

Szechuan

9 p.m.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

Shanxi and North China

Yungang

11 a.m.

Saturday, AUGUST 27.

Shanxi and North China

Yungang

11 a.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

Shanxi and North China

Yungang

1 p.m.

Saturday, AUGUST 29.

Shanxi and North China

Sikking

11 a.m.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

Shanxi and North China

Sikking

11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 16. 9a.m.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports. A depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 21° N. and Long. 110° E. filling up.

Aug. 18. 9a.m.—Local signal No. 1 lowered.

Aug. 18. 12h. 17m.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Oshima, and moderately at Kaguoshima and Shanghai. It has increased slightly at Hongkong and Manila.

The depression or typhoon which formed to the south of Pratas yesterday moved westward and filled up. A belt of low pressure extends from N. Amak to S. W. Japan, with a depression at its S. W. extremity and a severe typhoon at its N. E. extremity, between Kaguoshima and Oshima, the Bonin and Formosa typhoons having subsided.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is 900 inches. Total since January 1st, 73.49 inches, against an average of 60.65 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on August 19th.

1. Weather in Gap Rock.

E. winds moderate; fair.

2. Weather in Gap Rock.

3. South coast of China between

Macau and Lantau. Variable winds, light.

4. South coast of China between

Macau and Hainan. S.E. winds, fresh.

5. Wind force 6.

6. Wind force 7.

7. Wind force 8.

8. Wind force 9.

9. Wind force 10.

10. Wind force 11.

11. Wind force 12.

12. Wind force 13.

13. Wind force 14.

14. Wind force 15.

15. Wind force 16.

16. Wind force 17.

17. Wind force 18.

18. Wind force 19.

19. Wind force 20.

20. Wind force 21.

21. Wind force 22.

22. Wind force 23.

23. Wind force 24.

24. Wind force 25.

25. Wind force 26.

26. Wind force 27.</p